

A. J. T. T. T. T. T.

We copy the following from the Nashville Banner of last Friday:

THE FEDERALISTS IN TENNESSEE.—We cannot say that we have a definite idea of the most means of the Federal army in Tennessee, except that their evident purpose is to so encompass the State as to render permanent the military power of the Union within its limits. The advance is doubtless aimed toward the Northern border of Alabama, where the Confederate forces under Gen. Johnston and the State militia under Gov. Harris, are being concentrated with the view of making a stand against Gen. Buell. When the anticipated engagement does occur it will be marked on both sides, doubtless, by the most desperate valor, and the importance of the result can be scarcely under estimated.

Thus far the conduct of the Federal troops in Tennessee, so far as our own observation or information extends, has been, with few exceptions, of rather a creditable character. Due respect, as a rule, seem to have been shown by the authorities to the private property of our citizens.

We trust that there is no just ground for apprehending any private injuries from the occupation of our soil by the Federal army. We have been quite favorably impressed thus far with the deportment of the authorities.

A very large force of splendidly equipped troops has already passed through the city. Looking upon them as they pass, column after column, with measured tread, we feel that we are indeed living in a great era, in which a great war on a gigantic scale is being prosecuted.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

Mr. Parker of Boston, a brother-in-law of General Stone is here, and is said to be examining such portions of the testimony against that officer as are accessible. Your correspondent is not disposed to indorse the opinion expressed by others, that interviews with General Stone is said to have had with persons from within the lines of the enemy were for treasonable purposes, but rather to carry out what was apparently a ruling passion with him—the restoration of runaway negroes. Time will show, but it is not just, meanwhile, to accuse the Massachusetts delegation as having been the means of procuring the General's arrest. On the contrary, one of them has studiously withheld giving publicity to a letter from the General which Secretary Stanton would doubtless regard as cause for cashiering him—so says one who has read it.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole has returned from Kansas and Nebraska. The Indian chiefs there offered the services of their braves in large numbers, which he, in consequence of orders from his superiors, was obliged to decline. He says the Indians have strong attachment to the Union, and are anxious to take the field notwithstanding their deplorable condition. Six to eight thousand who were fleeing from the Cherokee country have taken refuge in Lower Kansas.

Letters from Vienna mention that the nephew of Count Degenfeld, minister of War, had been killed by wolves. He was returning from hunting in a sledge, when he was attacked by two of these animals; he fired on them, and the coachmen put his horse to a gallop to escape, but in doing so he precipitated the Count from the sledge. The coachman was not aware of the accident for some time, and, on returning, found only the mutilated body of the Count.

JOHN BELL.—The Nashville Banner of Friday says that John Bell, the man that some of us tried to make President, is in fine health.

We learn that on the approach of the Federal troops he fled with the prominent rebels to Murfreesboro, but last Wednesday Gen'l. Buell sent word to him to return home, telling him he had nothing to fear.

Blackwood's Magazine for February assumes that a war between the United States and Great Britain will take place before 1863, and welcomes it with satisfaction. "The campaign," says Blackwood, "is just as likely to end by establishing a new frontier for Canada, with Portland on one flank and Lake Ontario on the other, as by leaving the enemy in permanent possession of a mile of Canadian territory."

A considerable body of rebel cavalry appeared on Friday at the railroad bridge, twenty miles above Fort Henry, and endeavored to find out the number of troops at Fort Henry. They also bragged that Johnson was preparing a trap in the mountains of Tennessee for Buell.

It is rumored that a large service insurrection has taken place near Holly Springs, Mississippi. Seven white men are said to have been killed, and nine negroes hanged.

The Londonderry (Ireland) Sentinel of February 21, says that it was rumored at Fortress Mourne that "Rohle Island had been taken by the Federal forces."

The Lafayette (Indiana) Journal says that notwithstanding the number of troops sent out by Indiana, recruiting still actively progresses, and soldiers eager for the fray, daily besiege the State House at Indianapolis to be properly mustered in.

The Weekly Register.

LOCAL.

Mr. Editor:—You will please announce F. W. Sisson, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Revenue in District No. 1 at the ensuing Spring election. And oblige

MANY VOTERS.

OUR TERMS.

We trust our subscribers will pardon us, when we remind them that our terms are cash in advance—or at least within two weeks from the date of subscription. We have put the price of our paper at the very lowest living figure, as an inducement for prompt payment, and will be compelled, therefore, to insist that those who commence with the volume call at once at the Captain's office and "fork."

Communications to insure insertion must be accompanied with a responsible name.

Announcement of candidates through our columns for county and town offices will be charged \$2.00 each, the money to be handed in with the name—otherwise no attention will be paid to it.

Town Election.

There will be an election for town officers on the 31 Saturday in March, to-wit: Mayor, Recorder, Sergeant, and six Councilmen.

We heard an officer of the 11th Ohio, remark the other day, that the destination of his regiment was New Orleans by way of Big Sacl. As the chase has already commenced, and will in all probability, be conducted with much spirit, we think they will hardly be "in at the death" unless they start pretty soon.

The patriotic citizens of Gallipolis, yesterday fired a salute in honor of the recent Union victories. The cannon's heavy boom, as it came rolling up on the morning breeze, and reverberated from the neighboring hills, cheered and strengthened the many loyal hearts that heard it.

We are under ever-lasting obligations to our enterprising young friend, Charles T. Latham, of the firm of Charles & Latham, for a pair of—well, no matter what. Suffice it to say, however, if any of our readers want anything in the boot or shoe line, Charley will get it up for you on the shortest notice and most workmanlike manner. Try him, he will give you a good fit.

We are informed that the people of our country, with perhaps a very few exceptions have recently paid, or are making arrangements to pay their taxes assessed for the past year, which were not collected at the regular time in consequence of the breaking out of the rebellion, and the resignation of officers, &c. The Mason County men will be generally found "all right," sure.

Public Meeting.

It is proposed that a meeting of the Union men of the county be held, at an early day, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the course to be pursued towards certain individuals, who left the county and went into the rebel army, or absented themselves for the purpose of otherwise aiding the rebellion. It does seem to us that something should be done, in view of the fact, that these men who, after doing all they could to ruin the country, the State, and ourselves, are now, that their cause is utterly and hopelessly lost, determined to return again, and claim all the rights, privileges and immunities, of citizens who have been struggling to uphold the government and sustain the laws, against their efforts to destroy them. The people are to themselves and to the country to say, plainly and emphatically, whether these bad men are to be allowed to resume their former places in the community without the most ample guarantees of their future good conduct.

We of course do not presume to advise what would be most proper in the premises, but certain it is, self protection requires that something shall be done, and that without delay. It has been plain to the most casual observer for months past, that avowed Secessionists and their active sympathisers are thoroughly and completely organized, and bound together by oaths and pledges. Secessionists who formerly had no credit for ten cents, can now readily give Secession security for ten thousand dollars. These men, though insignificant in numbers are dangerous to society because of the completeness of their organization. Let the people see that it is broken up at once.

(By the Register.)

To the Union Men of Mason County.

It is said that Henry I. Fisher is now in the county of Kanawha, on his way home, and that W. W. Newman and James Hutchinson will be here next month. Are such traitors as Fisher, James Hutchinson, Dr. Scribbling, Turner, Maupin, A. F. George and Gunn, to be tolerated amongst us. They are some of the authors and planners of this most wicked and unholy rebellion.

Men who have been devising the means of laying waste this most beautiful country—the authors and advisers of this cut-throat policy; who have sought to destroy every Union man in the country; Knights of the Golden Circle, the sworn enemies of their country and its constitution. Men who have instructed the disloyal and pert women, (their ready and willing dupes) to insult you on the streets and highways, and to call you low-bred Abolitionists, because of your known patriotism and love of country. Citizens of this Senatorial district, will you forget that W. W. Newman has been in Richmond for two Winters, planning and advising the means of your destruction, urging the rebel troops upon you for the purpose of taking your lives and stealing your property? Gentlemen are you not aware, that it was Fisher, Gunn, the Fitzhughs and the Newmans, that urged the Courts of Jackson and Rome to subscribe money to buy arms to put in the hands of Guerrillas for your destruction and that some or all of them offered aid from their own pockets for the same hellish purposes? Are they not chargeable as the authors of that cruel and barbarous guerrilla warfare, which took the lives of so many honest unoffending citizens of Jackson and adjoining counties? Are they not chargeable with all horses and other property, stolen by their dupes, the "Moccasin Rangers"? These are the men who have delighted to honor John B. Floyd the chief of thieves, some of whom seem to have profited by the example of their leaders as an enquiry into the present whereabouts of the Bank of Charleston will show. These are the men who have caused the blood your of friends, your brothers, and your sons, to be shed on every battle field.

It was their villainy that has caused the death of so many of our most patriotic and worthy citizens, in an effort to save their Country and its Constitution from this wicked rebellion. Union men of Mason! are you willing to forgive those wicked and bad men for having brought such wholesale slaughter and ruin upon our Country? Their rebellion will involve the nation in a debt of at least eight hundred or a thousand millions of dollars. They will make pensioners, orphans and widows by the thousand, to be a tax upon your industry for the balance of your lives, and in short are you willing to be made "hewers of wood and drawers of water" as long as you live, and yet forgive these arch traitors for having brought such wholesale ruin upon you? We are willing to forgive their dupes and such as have seen the error of their ways, and are willing to return to their loyalty, but for such arch traitors we have no bowels of compassion, and would suggest to the Union men of Mason county, including all such as now in good faith condemn the rebellion, to meet us in council at the Court House of Mason County on the first Monday in April next to consider what course we ought to pursue towards these traitors.

MANY UNION MEN.

Rebel News from Western Virginia.
The Richmond Dispatch of February 28th has the following:
Private letters from Winchester furnish information that General Jackson has caused the removal of the Quartermaster and Commissary stores from that point, in anticipation of an early attack from the enemy. The same letters also state that a report prevails that the enemy have crossed, or were crossing, in large force, at Williamsport. The distance from Williamsport to Winchester by the Martinsburg and Winchester turnpike, is thirty-four miles, and the roads are represented to be almost impassable. Whether the enemy will risk an attack at this time, or in a very short time, is extremely doubtful.

The same correspondent, writing on the 28th, says:
"The enemy have succeeded in crossing the Potomac, and taking possession of Charlestown, in Jefferson county. The cars that left here this morning for that place returned a short time after, not deeming it prudent to advance near the town. The Yankees are reported to be in large force, and will no doubt advance toward Winchester in a day or two."

Some of Gen. Pope's troops, by making a circuit around New Madrid, have reached a place on the Mississippi known as Point Pleasant, about ten miles below the former town, thus cutting off communication with the South. The rebels have not left, as reported, but are fortifying Island No. 10. As this island is above New Madrid, our fleet will have take it in order to join Gen. Pope. This however, it will not probably have much trouble in doing. Earthworks cannot long resist the mortar boats.

Don't forget to take the Weekly Register.

At Manassas nothing valuable was found but huts. It is believed that the rebels, for months back, have been evacuating the place. They were never more than 40,000 strong.

McClellan will to-morrow cease to be the General in Chief. Stanton will issue a general order announcing the change.

The Alexandria State prisoners recently arrested, refuse to accept release on the condition of taking the oath of allegiance.

A quantity of ordnance stores for the army in Kentucky, manufactured at Phoenixville, Pa., were examined at Indianapolis, and found to be worthless.

Gen. Fremont has put forward a long defense of his transactions in the Western Department. It occupies thirty columns in the New York Tribune.

Flag Officer Dupont writes in a private letter that the hundred and twenty pounder captured at Fernandina was a finer cannon than any we had.

It is said that the Committee on the Tax Bill, at Washington, consider hops a luxury, and will report an excise of five cents per pound. We suspect the housewife who uses them to make her indispensable yeast, would class them among the necessities of life.

Death of the oldest Printer in New York State.

Oswego, March 8.—Mr. Richard Oliphant, the oldest printer in the State, fell dead in the street this afternoon. His death has cast a gloom over the entire community.

CINCINNATI MARKET.
Cincinnati, March 12.

FLOUR.—Per barrel \$4.20@4.25.
GRAIN.—Wheat 90@95a for red and 98@1.03 for white.
CORN.—We quote at 34c in bulk.
OATS.—The market has ruled dull; we quote them at 28c.

J. LEONARD.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the people of Point Pleasant, and the country people generally, that he is still carrying on the Tinning business at his old stand on Main street, one door above John L. Charles' Boot and Shoe shop, where he is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. He keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware. Also a good assortment of stores of the most approved patterns. Job Work and repairing of all kinds, done with dispatch upon the most reasonable terms. Particular attention will be given to Roofing, Spouting, &c.
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Printed Types, and all other Printing materials, are kept on hand in large quantities, and sold at the lowest prices, for six months' notes or cash, at Bruce's New York Type-Foundry. Roman fonts of the modern styles are always on the shelves, ready for immediate delivery in lots from 50 to 10,000 lbs.

Nine cents will prepay the postage on a pamphlet of "Priced Specimens of Points," and other sheets, which will be mailed to all printing offices sending me their address.
Any publisher of a newspaper who chooses to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times, and forward me one of the papers containing it, will be allowed half bill at his own manufacture, of five times the amount of said bill. Address:

GEORGE BRUCK.
Type-Founder, 43, Chambers street, N. Y.
March 6, 1862.

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Will ply between Syracuse and Gallipolis daily, leaving Syracuse at 7 a.m., Pomeroy at 8, and arriving at Gallipolis at 12 a.m. Returning, leaves Gallipolis at 1 p.m., Point Pleasant at 2 p.m. All orders promptly attended to. For freight or passage apply on board.

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March 6, 1862.—3m.

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Fever and Ague,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lies near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulated in the circulation, produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in the afternoon, and then the Fever follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote.

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which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels them from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps them who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chills, Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Pileus Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Arthra, Palpitation, Pains of the Spleen, Hysteria, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habituated to do this office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term acclimation. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a sure, as well as a ready remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

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Feb. 27 1862.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

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February 10th, 1862.

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